UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26611
21 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations, and in reference to its letter dated 27 September 1993 (S/26515), its letter dated 6 October 1993 (S/26542), and its letter dated 7 October 1993 (S/26549), has the honour to clarify that the official entry points are for goods and matériel.

93-57207 (E) 211093

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26612
21 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith enclosed the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia regarding United Nations Security Council resolution 874 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued on 20 October 1993 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia on United Nations Security Council resolution 874

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia expresses its appreciation for the continuing concern of the United Nations Security Council for ending the Nagorny Karabakh conflict and the peaceful solution of the problem.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia welcomes particularly the clear and unequivocal endorsement by the Security Council of the principle underlying the CSCE Minsk group's "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)." To end the bloodshed and make a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem possible the "Timetable" must be limited to the implementation of the reciprocal and step by step measures that bring about the consolidation of the cease-fire, the end of the blockades, and the withdrawal of forces from recently occupied territories.

Armenia endorses fully the positions adopted by the Security Council regarding the settlement of all remaining issues through peaceful negotiations and within the Minsk process.

We are especially gratified that by welcoming and commending the "Timetable" of September 28 the United Nations Security Council recognizes the leadership of Nagorny Karabakh as a party to the conflict.

We also welcome the resolution's appreciation of the special role of the Russian Federation; the call to all to provide access to humanitarian relief efforts to the region, which places specific obligations on the Government of Turkey; the increased presence of the United Nations within the Minsk process and closer cooperation between the United Nations and CSCE; and the appeal to restraint in order to avoid an internationalization of the conflict.

Armenia continues to reject any language in the resolution which may prejudice the outcome of the Minsk Conference. The CSCE Minsk process, which this resolution endorses unreservedly, has been based on the universal agreement that the political status of Nagorny Karabakh will be determined through negotiations at the Minsk Conference. Armenia's agreement to seek a negotiated solution to the problem within the CSCE Minsk process is conditioned by acceptance of that principle; we consider any expression or action which may prejudice the outcome of the Conference as contrary to that principle and as counterproductive and harmful to the process itself.

The Government of the Republic of Armenia accepted the "Timetable" on October 6, expressing hope that the main parties to the conflict, Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan, will do the same. We are gratified by the active participation of the leadership of Nagorny Karabakh in the Minsk process and their constructive response to the "Timetable", which Armenia believes brings the parties closer to an understanding.

The Foreign Ministry of Armenia is deeply concerned, however, with the rejection of the "Timetable" by Azerbaijan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan has adopted at this time positions more rigid and inflexible than in recent times and has retreated from such views which had already created difficulties during the Moscow and Paris rounds of the Minsk group negotiations.

The current Azerbaijani position raises serious questions on whether Azerbaijan has actually rejected the military option, a position full of dangers.

The Foreign Ministry of Armenia hopes that Azerbaijan will review its position in light of the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of resolution 874 and will come forth as a reliable partner in peaceful negotiations.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/48/528
S/26613
21 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 31

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Letter dated 19 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French and English versions of a statement on Haiti issued by the European Community and its member States on 15 October 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would distribute the text of this letter and the annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Statement on Haiti issued by the European Community and its member States on 15 October 1993

The European Community and its member States express their indignation following the murder of the Minister for Justice of the constitutional Government of Haiti, Mr. Malary. They call for those responsible to be pursued and punished. The European Community and its member States condemn attempts to sabotage the Governors Island agreement of 3 July, which is to lead to the restoration of constitutional order and the return of President Aristide on 30 October. They reiterate their full support for the Government of Prime Minister Malval.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26614
22 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Karen Baburian, Chairman of the Parliament of Nagorny Karabakh, regarding Security Council resolution 874 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 18 October 1993 from the Chairman of the Parliament of Nagorny Karabakh addressed to the Secretary-General

The Nagorny Karabakh Republic notes with satisfaction that the United Nations continues to focus its attention on the problem of a Karabakh settlement, as can be seen from Security Council resolution 874 (1993) and the serious concern stated therein that a continuation of the conflict would endanger peace and security in the region.

We welcome those shifts in the position of the United Nations which indicate a deeper understanding by the world community of the aspirations of the Karabakh people and its natural desire to obtain concrete guarantees of its security.

We also welcome the fact that the United Nations has supported direct contacts between representatives of the Azerbaijani and Nagorny Karabakh Republics, with the assistance of the Russian Federation, and has come out in favour of cooperation with the CSCE with a view to securing a Karabakh settlement.

The Nagorny Karabakh Republic hopes that the United Nations will use its influence to persuade the Azerbaijani leadership to abandon the unconstructive position which it took at the latest negotiations in the Minsk Group in Moscow and Paris, and to take a realistic approach and not jeopardize the progress made.

However, we note with regret that the resolution contains a reference to the 24 March 1992 mandate of the CSCE Council of Ministers which may undermine the agreement already reached, in particular on the question of the parties to the conflict. We also find the term "the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic" used in the resolution to be quite unacceptable and we regard this as an attempt to prejudge the issue of the status of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic, a matter which, as you know, is for the Minsk Conference to decide.

If the Security Council really intends to replace with this resolution the main item of the Minsk Conference, then this may cause us to reconsider our participation in it.

(Signed) K. BABURIAN

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26615
22 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter received by fax from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic, Hassan A. Hassanov, addressed to the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference, Mr. Raffaelli, in reply to his letter containing a request to the Azerbaijani side to provide accurate information about the settlements in the Zangelan and Kazakh districts of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenian armed forces.

I should be grateful if you would distribute this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 20 October 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan addressed to the Chairman of the CSCE Minsk Conference on Nagorny Karabakh

In response to your letter of 19 October 1993 I must say that I am surprised that the Minsk Group does not have reliable information about the situation in the occupied zones of the Zangelan and Kazakh districts and the Sadarak district of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic.

As you know, all the CSCE missions visiting our country have had their attention repeatedly drawn to the situation in these areas of the Azerbaijani Republic. Furthermore, representatives of embassies accredited in Baku and the United Nations Office there were given an opportunity to visit these zones of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

I note with astonishment that, as is clear from your letter, the Minsk Group and its Chairman have so far received no information about the glaringly obvious facts of the direct aggression of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in districts which do not abut on the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic.

I can inform you that the following villages are occupied in the Zangelan district (the number of inhabitants expelled is given in brackets):

Gazanchy (197), Seidlyar (72), Gyungyshlag (62), Agkend (111), Pirveis (70), Derely (150), Djanbar (60), and Yukhary Kyoyaly (9).

In the Kazakh region: Baganis Airym (424), Barkhudarly (312), Yukhary Askipara (1,014), Sofulu (172), and Kheirimly (212).

In the Sadarak district of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic: Kerki (347).

A total of 3,099 refugees have been expelled from the settlements listed above.

I take this opportunity to express the hope for a prompt reply to my earlier letters to you, which set out the position of our country on the Chairman's proposal of 28 September 1993 and our understanding of Security Council resolution 874 (1993).

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26616
22 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, pursuant to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993), has the honour to inform him that the measures imposed by paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) have been implemented by the following Orders in Council: the Angola (United Nations) Sanctions Order 1993 (S.I. 2355/1993) and the Angola (United Nations) (Dependent Territories) Order 1993 (S.I. 2356/1993). The Orders in Council were both made on 29 September 1993 and came into force on 30 September 1993. Copies of these Orders will be forwarded shortly.*

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* The Orders, once received, may be consulted in room S-3545.

Annex

INTRODUCTION

The documents translated herein* concern the war crimes perpetrated by certain sections of the [Muslim] Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina against Croat civilians as well as Croat prisoners-of-war (POWs).

The documents concern, first, the testimony of eyewitnesses to the attack on and the massacre of the civilian population of the village of Doljani on 28 July 1993, and, second, a report from the authorities of Konjic County concerning the actions taken by certain Muslim political and military leaders for the "ethnic cleansing" of the County of its Croat population.

Among other things, the documents reveal:

(a) That certain highest-ranking Muslim political and military leaders knew and approved plans for the ethnic cleansing of territories of Croats;

(b) That evidence exists which should give rise to charges against certain Muslim political and military leaders for committing war crimes and crimes against humanity.

One should note that certain of the statements translated herein refer to the "Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina". This army is, in fact, a Muslim army. The Croatian Community of Herzeg-Bosnia has also organized an army known as the Croatian Defence Council, or HVO. This army, like the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has been recognized by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Presidency and Government) as the legitimate army in the country.

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* Translator's note: The translator's primary goal has been to convey the writers' or witnesses' meanings contained in the documents translated, not to merely translate words verbatim. As a result, it has often been necessary to place ellipses and brackets in certain sections in order to clarify the meanings of words, places and people. Ellipses have also been used in situations where the writer or eyewitness was not clear.

The following Croat abbreviations are used throughout these documents:

HVO Croatian Defence Council.

HOS Croatian Military Forces.

MOS Muslim Military Forces.

I. STATEMENTS OF EYEWITNESSES TO MASSACRES AT THE VILLAGE OF DOLJANI ON 28 JULY 1993

ILIJA SOLDO
Born 7 June 1935, Doljani - Jablanica
Profession: Worker abroad in the Federal Republic of Germany. Working in Germany since 1969.

Address: Frankfurt am Main
Etsberger str. 20

STATEMENT

I came on vacation on 24 July 1993 from Germany with the intention to spend my annual vacation in my village which I usually do every year. Until Wednesday 28 July 1993 everything was normal, the village was peaceful. On the morning of Wednesday 28 July I awoke at approximately 6 o'clock and I went to the field to work (to gather hay). At around 10 o'clock gunfire was heard from various weapons. The firing was coming from my right side from the direction of Jablanica, then from the eastern part of the village. Gunfire was coming closer to the village. I felt that something horrible was happening and I began to run to my house. I took from my house my jacket and documents. In the house were my wife Kate, sons Pero (born 1967), Ivan (born 1969), Jure (born 1970) and my sisters Jela and Iva. All together we fled from the house. We fled to the woods on the bottom of Doljani village. We went into the woods. Within 15 minutes they came. . . . At the time there were 11 among us, 8 of whom were seriously wounded and one was dead.

The wounded were:

Anica Ripic (born Glavan, 1933), a civilian
Andeljko Maric (29 years old), soldier
Ivan Topic (about 25 years old), soldier
Slavko Vrlic (about 25 years old), soldier
Mato Bilos (about 40 years old), soldier.

I do not remember the names of the rest.

Nedeljko Soldo was killed instantly. He was born in 1933. He was a civilian. Those of us who were not wounded raised our hands and they told us from their positions to pull the wounded towards the middle of the path and to place our weapons on the path. We pulled the wounded to the middle of the path and afterwards two men came toward us. They asked us about the wounded, what their names were, and then they mistreated them. They hit some of the wounded with their legs and cursed: "You're all Ustahse." They also cursed the "Ustashe mothers." They especially beat Mate Bilos and Zeljko Miskic and afterwards Andjelko Maric. The wounded screamed out that they did nothing wrong, they yelled to save them. They continued to beat them. Then one of the soldiers yelled back to their positions telling

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26617
23 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992), I have the honour to submit herewith an addition to our earlier submissions of documents concerning war crimes on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

The enclosed documents are testimonials and reports concerning grave breaches of Geneva Conventions by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Army and Muslim paramilitary forces in Doljani (Jablanica) and Konjic.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

them to solve the problem. They took three of us away from the wounded into a weekend house approximately 50 to 60 meters away. After 10 to 15 minutes we heard gunfire. They imprisoned us, locking the door to the house. We did not see anyone around the house. With us there was one more man, Ilija Raic, an HVO soldier who had been wounded two hours before. In the house were myself, my wife, my sister and Ilija Raic. The next day and the following night no one came to us and we concluded that we could escape. During the night I found a pair of pincers and with them cut the screen on a window and I, my wife and sister were able to get out. The wounded Ilija Raic could not leave. We left through the forest towards Risovac.

We came to Risovac and I heard that my sons Pero, Ivan and Jure, who had parted with us during our journey, in order to protect us, were killed. I know for certain that Pero and Ivan have been killed, while I am not certain about little Jure.

With my signature I confirm that I have given this statement voluntarily and that everything in it is true.

Statement Given By:
Ilija Soldo

Statement Taken By:
Dr. Marko Rados

/...

Jozo (Ante) Tutis, born 1937 in Doljani, a farmer by profession, a Croat, married, two sons and a daughter. Permanent residence Doljani, Jablanica County. Current address, c/o Stipe Stipanovic, Medjugorje. Regarding the events of which I was a witness I give the following:

STATEMENT

On 28 July 1993 my son Ante (born 1960, an HVO member) and I went to cut hay when I heard Ilka Glavan (a woman about 50 years old) say: "Look, the Muslims have attacked us." We ran, Ilka Glavan, Anica Ripic (about 60 years of age) and I towards the direction of our army. When we saw that we could not run because of the firing, Anica Ripic and I hid in some brush. The Muslim army passed through a meadow about 10 meters from us. I heard how they said "Allah Akbar, forward brother Muslims."

After the Muslim army, which was headed in the direction of HVO headquarters, had passed us, Anica Ripic and I changed direction and went toward the woods. We were about 1 kilometer from our village. I saw that 10 of our soldiers were going toward Risovac. I along with 5 other civilians and 5 HVO members also went toward Risovac. We came to a meadow and found a dead soldier who was lying next to a road on Stipica Meadow. I saw that he was a Croat soldier but I did not recognize him; he was killed with a bullet in the back. While we were standing around our soldier, a rifle shot was heard. I saw blood coming from the back of Nedje Soldo (a civilian, around 60 years old) who fell to the ground showing no signs of life.

Anica Ripic said that she was wounded in the leg and she stayed behind. From our group, Ilija Soldo (a civilian), Kate Soldo, Ilija's wife, and Jele Soldo (a woman about 50 years old) remained with [Anica Ripic]. Five days later I heard that they were imprisoned and that Anica Ripic was killed by the Muslim army. I do not know what happened to the five soldiers who were with me in the group. I fled into the woods, while I was being fired at and I heard how they [the Muslim forces] yelled, "One is getting away."

I did not see any members of the Muslim army as I ran through the woods back to where I had started from. I came across Blaz Rotim (about 64 years old, a civilian) and his wife Luca Rotim (about 60 years old) and all three of us spent the night together hidden in the shrubs. We were poorly clothed and were cold throughout the night. At dawn we left spending the entire day headed toward Risovac and arrived there near sundown. We were hungry since we did not eat or drink for two days. At Risovac I asked about my relatives. I know that one of my sons, Ante (born 1960) and one of my grandsons, Darko (born 1973) are alive. I do not know the fate of my other son Stipe (born 1951) and his wife Nevenka (born 1952) and their son Igor (born 1975)

and daughter Vedrana (born 1986). I had heard that Igor was wounded and imprisoned. I also do not know what has happened to my wife Andjelka (born 1926) and daughter Andja (born 1954), I do not know if they are alive or dead.

I was in Risovac for two days when Stipe Stipanovic from Medjugorje came and put me up in his house.

I believe that from my hamlet of Stupari, which has 25 houses and numbers 113 inhabitants, about 10 civilians have been saved. I know that Miroslav Stipanovic (a soldier) and my son Stipe are missing. The Muslim army remains in Stupari and we have heard that there are many dead civilians. I know that Andrija Stipanovic (born 1931), Pava Stipanovic (born 1942), Andrija Milicevic (born 1948), Ruza Colic (born 1921), and Martin Ripic (born 1931) are dead.

I do not know the fate of the rest.

I give this statement voluntarily and without pressure, and my signature on each page confirms its authenticity.

Medjugorje 20 August 1993

Statement Given By:
Jozo Tutis

Statement Taken By:
Ivanka Zilic

/...

My name is ANA STIPANOVIC, born 17 August 1952 in Doljani, residence in Doljani, unmarried, currently staying in the village of Misa with the Pavlinovic family, Livno.

Regarding the events in Doljani, Jablanica County on 28 July 1993 I give the following:

STATEMENT

On Wednesday, 28 July 1993 at around 5:00 a.m. I heard the dog bark, tearing at his chain; he is usually quiet and I heard that something was happening around the house. I got up, layed down again, my sister sleeping with me. I got up at around 8:00 a.m., drank coffee with my sister. My nephew and his son Damir Milicevic (my nephew is called Andrija Milicevic), came from the village of Krkace, about 2 kilometers from Doljani. My nephew and sister went into the meadow, my son-in-law to gather hay and my sister to take out the cows. After 10 minutes I heard my sister scream and call for help and saw 5 people who fired at her when they saw her. She ran in front of them and into the house and said, "Damir, they killed your father." With that we hid in the house while around it about 10 people appeared who shot their rifles at the house. They knocked on the door and yelled, "Open the door," after firing bullets through the door and windows. We hid in the food closet, full of fear and uncertainty while the rifles were firing. After knocking down the door of the house they knocked on the door of the food closet, pulled it open and immediately opened fire on us. Because my sister was nearest to the door, a bullet hit her in the stomach; they hit her with their feet and talked among themselves asking if she was dead and continued to hit her. Damir was there and I was against the refrigerator. The people who did this were masked, some in black others in camouflaged uniforms. I could not recognize them as I was in shock. They took Damir, pushed him, and yelled at him: "Tell us where is the army," "Where are the weapons?' "Who is in the attic, who has weapons?" Damir is a 15 year old boy and in fear he said, "There is no one in the house. Two girls live here, my aunts." They continued to interrogate Damir while they grabbed me and took me out of the food closet, I do not remember in my fear how many of them there were. In the jostling and pushing I broke away and ran to my neighbor's house where similarly masked soldiers were firing. I went into the house of one neighbor and covered myself with a board, acting as if I were dead. These soldiers continued to fire their rifles (they were well-armed with guns). I layed here until about noon to 1:00 p.m. when it became quieter around our houses and I went among the neighbors and found Zorka Glavan and one other neighbor, her relative, Kate Rotim, and two small children, Little Marija and Kate's [nephew]. The houses around us were pockmarked and we decided to go into the mountains. Before that I decided to go to my house to take certain necessary things (a bag, underwear,

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documents). With a heavy heart with much pain I entered the house where in the hallway my sister layed dead, killed, blood on her stomach and all around her. My sister, who was so brutally killed, was called Pava Stipanovic, born 1942 in Doljani, and she lived with me in a somewhat run-down house. I nevertheless found some strength, went into the house, took my things and went towards the woods and after 100 meters, Zorka Glavan and I rested; we heard bullets fire on all sides and we heard them yell "Allah Akbar" and something else in the Turkish language, but we did not understand anything. In any event, that unbridled mass celebrated their evil acts.

We went along the Groznica woods and on the way came across two of our boys from the village (each around 18 years old). One was Martin Ripic who told us that they [the Muslims] had cut the throat of his father, and the other was Davor Maric. They went faster than we were able to go and we continued, continued to a meadow - I sat down to rest while Zorka went up to a hill from which one could see our village. She returned after 10 to 15 minutes saying that she did not see anything, only that she could hear firing. She sat down next to me and all at once said, "Psst, I've heard something, someone is coming." We calmed ourselves and saw a group of soldiers marching about 100 meters away. We did not recognize anyone and we believe that they were Muslim soldiers. After a certain amount of time I again heard gunfire - they [the Muslims] were probably firing in the village of Krkace. We then went forward, in the woods to Golinac Mountain, and they fired on us and we had to be quiet. We sought the path to the road for Muranci and then we saw fire or smoke on a mountain - known as Strop - where our army was located. We went by the road and firing continued to follow us, so we left the road going by its side. We came to Stipica Meadow and a weekend house where we went to seek water. Everything was quiet there, we did not even find water, we returned to the woods, and twighlight had already begun. Night came, the way was bad. We went by horsetrack, went along that way, then again through the woods and then out to the road since it was night and we could not continue in the woods. We went along to the road above Risovac and there we saw a car. I hid and told Zorka to lie down so that they don't kill us, but Zorka replied, "I've had enough, let them kill me." The car stopped and the [people inside] were our men. They were two soldiers carrying food to their comrades and they told us that they did not know where 6 of their soldiers were. We asked them for some water, they did not have any, and they gave us some beer to drink. Because something was wrong with their car, they remained on the road while we continued to Risovac where we found our army. They asked us how we were, what was going on down there? We told them all we knew, rested and slept until morning. [The witness continues her narrative by discussing her continued journey via car to the Pavlinovic family in Livno]

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. . . .

P.S. Andrija Milicevic, born 1948, married my sister who is called Ruza; he has 9 children ranging in age from 24 to twins aged 7. My sister Ruza stayed in the village of Krkace with 5 children, with the Muslim army taking Damir from my house, so I know nothing of their fate.

I heard from Kate Soldo of Kosna Luka that she was imprisoned by Muslim soldiers together with Kate's husband, Ilija, and I have also heard that three of her sons were killed (among the 19 unidentified corpses). Only her youngest son Marinko (born 1973) remains, of whose fate I know nothing (he has a genetic heart problem). And in Medjugorje I saw Josip Tutis from the village of Stupari who told me that my aunt Ruza Colci was killed in the fields while my uncle Pero Colic, an invalid, remained in the house and was probably also killed.

I give this statement voluntarily and by my signature on each page I verify its authenticity.

In Misa, 3 August 1993

Statement Given By:
Ana Stipanovic

Statement Taken By:
Marija Dolic

..

/...

My name is RUZA (IVANA) LEBO, born 21 January 1957 in Doljani, Jablanica. A Croat female, my personal identification card was issued in Mostar, reg. no. 9648/79 JMBG 2201957155025. I am a housewife by profession. Address: Splitska 118, Mostar, married, mother of two children: the late Igor (born 1977) and Helena (born 1976).

Regarding the events in Doljani 28 July 1993 and 29 July 1993 I give the following

STATEMENT

On 28 July 1993 at around 10:00 a.m. I was in Krkace, a hamlet of the village of Doljani in front of the house of the parents of my husband Nedeljko. There were ten of us, three Lebo families, my children being with me. We heard a strong detonation and saw that the house of Joze Situm was hit (probably by a grenade). We fled to the basement of our house. There were no soldiers in our village, they were on the defensive lines about 5 kilometers away; there were some men in the village, [most of the people] being women, children and the elderly. After the explosion of the grenade we heard fire coming from all sides. There were so many shots that it felt as if a city were falling. From the houses of the Situm and Milicevic families I heard terrible cries, screams and calls for help. When we heard this we knew that the soldiers of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina had already entered the village and we began to flee. We went in the direction of the Doljanka River with the intent of reaching our soldiers. In the woods behind our house, a woman refugee with two children from Glogisnica (Jablanica [County]) came with us (she had been placed as a refugee in our neighborhood). We reached the bridge at the Doljanke. Bullets whizzed by us all around. Muslim soldiers fired on the village and on civilians who were fleeing; there were probably among them our neighbors, Muslims from Krkace because they fired on [all] the possible routes of civilian evacuation. I do not believe that they saw us. When after a panicked flight we reached the bridge we saw that the following people were no longer in our group: Mate Lebo (born 1958), his wife Marica Lebo (born 1964) and their daughter Ivana Lebo (born 1989). To this day I do not know what happened to them.

At the bridge we turned on to a less-traveled path leading to Stipica Kuca. We knew that our soldiers were there. During our way on this path we noticed that Grandmother Kate was not among us and so my son Igor went back to find her and take her from the main road onto to the path. When they returned we saw that my son Igor was wounded in the leg. The firing did not stop. Panic took over and we split apart, most of the people leaving the path and entering the woods but following the path towards Stipica. I told my daughter Helena to run, to go with

them while I, Igor and Grandmother Kate (Lebo born 1922) remained behind. I used a belt to tighten Igor's leg to stop the bleeding. While I was doing this about 3 to 4 meters above us appeared a member of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, his face being covered with paint. He said, "Leave him, you Ustasha, fuck your Ustasha mother, I am going to kill all of you." By his speech, accent and intonation [this soldier] must have been from the area between Mostar and Jablanica. He had on him camouflaged pants and a cotton shirt; he turned his gun toward us and told us "Go." We went a few steps, I intended to jump into Doljane Canyon, when the [soldier] behind us fired. Igor fell, I tried to protect him with my body, I heard one more shot, a third bullet went by our heads into a rock, I felt a pain in my head, my right hand, stomach, and legs; it was a cluster bullet, I was wounded [with many fragments from] this bullet, which were later removed in the Military Hospital in Mostar. I layed unconscious, when I came to, Igor was still alive, saying to me "Didn't I tell you to go with my sister?" I also heard the murderer who was yelling at Grandmother Kate who somehow stood against a rock a little further from us. Igor was hit in the back with two cluster bullets, there wasn't much visible blood. I held my son in my arms until he died.

The murderer had already disappeared. Because he was still firing, I went with Grandmother into Doljani Canyon towards Stipica Kuca. When we arrived at Stipica Kuca we saw that our soldiers were not there. We went a further 200 to 300 meters when we heard behind us the cries of Muslim soldiers "Allah Akbar." They were very close, I knew that we could not get away if we continued down this path. Behind a house we saw a [covered area] where both of us hid. We remained [there] the rest of the day and all night. Their soldiers had already entered the village. I heard their soldiers call themselves Croat names: Ante, Mijo, Jure, Frano. They did this in order to trick those civilians in the village who, they believed, as did we, had hidden nearby because the speed of the attack did not give them time to flee. When they saw that no one was coming out, they began to call themselves their true names; I heard them speak, by which I believe that they were not from here but from somewhere else; a similar way of speaking is found in Gacka, Foca, and Sandzak. I heard how they counted themselves and divided themselves into groups . . . . I heard that they intended to cross to the other bank of the Doljanka and go into the hamlet of Cavara. They did this and they searched the hamlet, [using the] dogs they had with them. One dog sensed Ivan Lucevic (born 1920), a sick elderly man. Our forces fired from Cavara which frightened their soldiers so that they did not find Ivan. It was night. In Cavara, a stable was on fire. One could hear the pigs scream.

I heard a voice, very strong, probably coming out of a megaphone, which came from our backs and which three times

called upon the Muslim forces to withdraw. On hearing this, the soldiers in the village loudly protested and cursed, saying that they will go towards Sovice; the third time the order was given, they involuntarily began to withdraw, cursing. Firing continued; when they withdrew our soldiers went through the village, but at that time I was not sure so that I did not appear. Very quickly, after about 15 minutes, [the Muslim soldiers] returned to Cavara. We remained in the village which found itself between two sides. During the night a group of Muslims entered the village and conducted a search using pocket flashlights but they did not find us. At dawn our army entered the village. After about an hour, after we were sure they were our soldiers, we left our shelter; I called out to them but my voice was so weak that they did not hear me until I came to them. From there I was transferred to the War Hospital in Mostar, that was 29 July 1993. Grandmother has remained in Risovac as that is where she has her property.

I give this statement voluntarily and with my signature on each page confirm its authenticity and reliability.

In Mostar, 12 August 1993

Statement Given By:
Ruza Lebo

Statement Taken By:
Juka Skojo

My name is ZORKA GLAVAN (daughter of Ivan), maiden name Rogic (illiterate), born 10 October 1923.

Residence: Sovici-Doljani, married to Jure Glavan
Present address: Misa village, Livno, the Pavlinovic family

STATEMENT
on the events in Doljani,
Jablanica County, on 28 July 1993

On Wednesday 28 July 1993 I awoke in the morning at 4:30 a.m. and felt that the [area] is not peaceful. I myself felt that something must be happening. I got up at 5:00 a.m. I neither saw nor heard anyone in the village. I went to the garden and returned at 7:00 and saw that my neighbors were also up. I went to my one neighbor (she is Kate Maric, wife of Ilija Maric) to have some coffee. Between 7:00 and 7:30 they attacked the village. They fired in the village, arrested people, killed people. They killed Martin Ripic. They took me along with a younger woman with two children (Kate Rotim, maiden name Glavan, her daughter Marija, not quite 2 years old, and Darko, son of Kate's brother Mate, 4 years old. Darko's father, Mate, is imprisoned in Jablanica with his wife Ljilja and daughter Marija, 2 years old).

When we were placed together they aimed their rifles at me, Zorka and Kate. They did not beat us. They asked us where the army is. We said that we did not know. Everything happened quickly. We remained in place, the soldiers leaving us behind. Some were dressed in black clothes, others in camouflaged uniforms. On their heads were the symbols of the HOS. I recognized two people from the area, one of whose names I know, Omer Sefer, who was dressed in a camouflaged uniform with a peaked, camouflaged hat. His face was not covered. On his arms were the symbols of the HOS, as well as the red-white-blue tricolors [of the Croatian flag]. On his hat he had, as did others, the symbol of the HOS.

I returned to my house but I did not succeed in taking anything, in my fear all of my personal documentation remained behind. As I was is how I left my home. I have not seen Kate since then. I called out "Kate, Kate." She called back once, but not anymore, I heard how her child was crying.

I ran into the woods with Ana Stipanovic. We hurriedly ran to the woods known as Zaglavlje. Throughout this time we heard people yelling, shots fired, and the cry "Allah Akbar." In Zaglavlje we rested, sitting in a small wooded area. We went out on a plateau known as Prisoje, then we sat down. I went to Glave, a hill from which one can see Doljani, and all the hamlets except for Krkace. When I looked, I didn't see anything

burning nor did I hear any shooting. After a half hour I returned to Ana. We went quietly, I could not even carry any leaves with my feet. We sat together for five minutes. We sensed someone walking on the ground and on branches. From where we were sitting we sensed that the army was 60 meters away. We sat quietly, not even breathing. They were headed toward Krkace, downhill. We did not know who they were, but later when they attacked Krkace we realized that they were Muslims. We left on the same route they had come going towards Golenac. When we came to Golenac we heard firing behind us. We did not know who it was. We went the same way between an hour and a half and two hours. We sought a way to come to the road. When we reached the road for Murvarica we rested for a while. On the left side of the roof of a hunting lodge we saw that there was smoke. We went towards the right toward Risovac. We soon came upon the so-called Stipica Meadow. At the meadow are two weekend houses, one belonging to Stipe Stipic and the other to Ivan Stipic, who are brothers. No one was there. We sought water but found none . . . . From the Meadow we went by road, 50 to 60 meters further when we heard gunfire. We stopped and turned to the right leaving the road. Throughout the whole time we heard gunfire. Who fired we do not know. We came back to the road at night. We went, the moon was out, but we saw no one. When we came near Risovac we heard two cars. One, on the right, was headed towards the Meadow, the other coming toward us. The car slowed down when the driver saw us. I was carrying two of Ana's bags and waved with my hand. The car stopped. I recognized my brother-in-law, Juka Groznica. We asked for water which they did not have. They gave us beer in bottles. They had no water, they were carrying food to HVO forces on Crvena Stijena. Juka asked how we got out. He told me that he saw me from Crvena Stijena when I was looking at Doljani from Glava. He did not recognize me. I told him that that was me.

We continued towards our army in Risovac. When we arrived there, they gave us a warm welcome. We told them that we would not leave that night. They gave us a bed. There we found soldiers we know from Doljani: Slavko Maric, Jozo Maric, and Mile Raic. We spent the night their, saying "good-bye" in the morning. Of civilians, we saw Jele Soldo, wife of Nedjo. Later, we saw on HTV [Croatian TV] that Nedjo was killed on Stipica Meadow. With Nedjo, Anica, wife of Martin Ripic, was killed. From the army in Risovac, we went towards Lokve to the school. We came to our well-known townsman, Marko Jozinovic and members of his family. We sat and spoke with then until 10:00 a.m. I then saw a car with Mostar license plates. It was an HVO car and it was driven by two soldiers. I begged them to take us to Posusje. We came to Posusje at around 2:00 p.m. We spent the night in the school with refugees from our area. On Friday, 30 July 1993 my cousin Bozo Pavlinovic from Misa near Livno came to get me and Ana. Until today, 3 August 1993, I have remained with them.

In Misa, Livno, 3 August 1993

Statement Given By:
Zorka Glavan

Statement Taken By:
Marija Dolic

My name is IVAN (ANTE) ROGIC, born 3 August 1961 in Sovici, Jablanica County, a permanent resident of Donja Jablanica no. 57, by profession a soldier of the HVO, a Croat by nationality, a lawyer.

Regarding the events of which I was a witness I give the following:

STATEMENT

On 27 July 1993 the village of Doljani (Jablanica County) was attacked by a Muslim terrorist group of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At around 10:00 a.m. that morning they attacked from all sides. Their goal was to destroy the HVO and civilian inhabitants as well as property. I was on that date the commander of the HVO in Doljani. On the territory of Doljani there were also civilian inhabitants who went about their everyday work. At the time and during the attack of the Muslim army the civilian population fled into the woods, some remaining in their homes. The Muslim army did not spare anyone, thus killing children, women, and the elderly, but especially male children, which could be seen from nearby. The greatest crime occurred in the area known as Stipica Meadow in Doljani. There we found women, children, who were all massacred. The corpses had their eyes removed, ripped stomachs, cutoff limbs, cutoff hands, the wounded were cut until they died, their hands tied with their own intestines. In one heap there were 24 killed civilians, soldiers, women and children. After this massacre the Muslim army buried the corpses in two trenches, one next to the other. These trenches are found on Stipica Meadow in Doljani toward Risovac, about 800 meters from the village. These corpses have yet to be removed because the Muslim army had mined the area and it is impossible to get there until a special technical team examines the area. Currently, we from the HVO control the area but Muslim forces are very close and will not allow us to examine the area.

I saw the same victims being massacred and my fellow soldiers also saw how they caught and massacred these people. We recognized some of them [the Muslim soldiers], and among them is found a gymnastics teacher from Jablanica named Bekrem Becir, a Muslim, and Amir, known as "Prpa", from the town of Jelicici near Jablanica. The Muslim soldiers were dressed in uniforms carrying the symbols of the HVO and HOS, and some were even dressed in civilian clothes.

When they entered the village of Doljani they rang the bell of the local church yelling out their war cry: "Allah Akbar," as they yelled throughout their attack. Along with "local" Muslim soldiers, here were also found Muslim soldiers from Igman [near Sarajevo] as well as Zuka's Division. I know this because they called us from the occupied areas of the village to come

over because it was "free" and yelled out "Zuka, this part of the village is free."

Some children were killed in the hamlet called Krkace. We know of two. One is the child Jure Zelenika, about 13-14 years old. I estimate that during the attack on the village Muslim forces killed about 30 men, women and children, though we do not have exact figures because we do not have access to the village. The remainder who have been captured have been taken to Jablanica because I personally saw buses coming from Jablanica to pick up the civilians. I believe that there are still civilians in the mountains and woods which is confirmed by the fact that some civilian comes out of the woods every day. Those who come out also tell us of the massacre committed by the Muslim army and many are immediately taken to the hospital as they suffer from shock and trauma. Approximately 150 to 170 civilians have been taken to Jablanica and their fate remains unknown.

I give this statement voluntarily and without pressure and my signature on every page of this statement confirms its authenticity.

In Sovici, 1 August 1993

Statement Given By:
Ivan Rogic

Statement Taken By:
Dr. Mladen Loncar

My name is NEDELJKO (MARTIN) RIPIC, born 17 August 1974 in Doljani, hamlet of Stupari, student of the Middle Electrotechnical School in Jablanica, third grade. I live in Doljani, currently I am at the house of Mate Zelenika in Risovac, Jablanica County.

Regarding the events which I witnessed I give the following:

STATEMENT

On Wednesday, 28 July 1993 at around 9:15 a.m. I went out to cut hay in the are of Stuparska Bukovina. With me was my older brother Vinko Ripic (born 1960). A little after we started cutting, heavy firing started from the area of woods known as Predinisce, about 100 meters away. I threw down my sickle and started to run. Mr brother also ran toward the hamlet of Pacici, also throwing down his sickle. A little afterwards, Ante Marijanovic, who had also been cutting grass, came from out from a house in sweat pants and a shirt like me. From the first house, Davor Maric came out, who wore a black scarf over his head, had a gun and was in uniform, so that the members of the MOS somewhat further away from us thought that he was one of them because they also have scarfs on their heads, which was clearly the way they could distinguish each other since they have camouflaged uniforms like the HVO. They yelled at Maric to tie up Marijanovic. They came to me not understanding what was going on. I came to them and told Marjanovic to put his hands on his back like me so that the Muslims would think that we were captured by one of their members. We went in front of Maric with our hands on our backs, while the Muslims continued to yell: "Tie them up, tie them up!" We went in this way toward the lower part of the village. There we split up, I going toward my house with Davor, while Ante going to his house by himself. When we came to the front of the house, Davor stopped me saying that he had to tell me something. By his mannerisms, I recognized that something must be wrong. He then finally said "Your father is dead, but please don't go and see. It is frightening." I promised that I would not go and see him. He went to get a key to get into my house to get a gun, but since he did not return right away I nevertheless went to see my father. I found my father laying all in blood. He had his throat cut with a knife. Half of his neck was cut open. My father suffered from mental illness, always taking sedatives and not able to quickly move. He did not understand the war, but his condition deteriorated with every gunshot he heard. He was born in 1933.

I went into the room to get Davor. I could not feel anything. He pushed the gun in my arms and with his assistance we started on the way into the woods. In the woods we came upon two women: Zorka Glavan (born 1924) and Ana Stipanovic (born

about 1952) from the hamlet of Stupari. Ana told me that she had seen five soldiers in black uniforms with HOS symbols and the Croatian tricolor around their arms. She told me that they had killed her sister Pava Stipanovic (born about 1942). She said that they killed her while she was taking a cow to pasture. She also heard the scream of her brother -in-law Andrija Milicevic (about 45 years old) and she also said that they had taken with them Andrija's son, Damir (about 15 years old). She escaped through the window and so saved herself. The soldiers in black called each other, she claimed, "Omere." They told us that they would follow us. We went always going in front of them and waiting for them. In this way we came upon two other civilians: Blaz Rotim (about 65 years old) and his wife (the same age, I do not know her name). I asked them if they knew anything about our people, did anyone die. They said that they only heard screams, but that they do not know anything else. We all went on together to Stipica Meadow. We saw the tracks of soldiers' boots and decided to go toward a small hillock. On the hill top we saw five soldiers in camouflaged uniforms; they were Muslims. I asked "Davor, what do we do now?" I did not wait for an answer - someone fired a rifle shot from my back, which landed near my feet. I fell to the floor. When I looked toward Davor he was already lying motionless. Those five soldiers killed him with their rifles. The four civilians who were below and behind us went back into the woods. I also began to flee. The Muslims looked for me, searching the woods, calling each other in Muslim names which I no longer remember. I think that it was about 7:00 p.m. In an instant I found myself near an [area] where it seems the Muslims came from behind us. I went away from the firing and waited for night to fall. When night fell I again began to move. They were searching the woods using flashlights so that I was able to successfully avoid the Muslims. Dawn came, it was already Thursday morning. I continued walking. I only knew that I should go towards the west. During Thursday I came across the civilians Marko Zelenika (about 45 years old) and Andja Ramljak (about 55 years old). Not knowing who was coming, Marko fired at me. I yelled " Marko, it's me, don't shoot." After I came to him he told me that our army was at Stipica Meadow, that he had called out to them, but that the Muslims had opened fire on them. Marko apologized for shooting at me. We continued together. Several times we came across Muslims, but fortunately we always saw them first and hid. At one point we scouted our trail on each side. Andja remained by herself. When I returned I realized that we were surrounded. Andja quietly whistled so that Marko would come back. But only 20 meters from us someone yelled out "Be quiet, you see that they are in the woods, we have to mop them up." We knew that he was a Muslim and that we could no longer wait for Marko. We came across one dead person. I think that it was Marko Zelenika's brother, but I am not certain that it was him. Night came, it was the second day and night that I had nothing to eat or drink. At one point only two

meters from us a Muslim soldier was laying down. He had covered himself with a blanket and was getting ready to sleep. Because there were other soldiers around us, I decided not to shoot. When it seemed that he had fallen asleep, I called Andja to come with me but she was paralyzed with fear and she told me to go that she would remain behind. I went, and she remained behind. I walked that entire night, but clearly in the wrong direction, instead of going west I was headed east.

All of a sudden I found myself again at Stipica Meadow. I continued to walk and to my misfortune I came to Stipica Meadow for a third time. I walked and somewhere I fell asleep. Frost woke me up. On the rocks there was some dew which I licked. it was already Friday, 30 July 1993. I had to rest more and more often, I could no longer walk. This is how my day passed. I walked all night until I fell from fatigue. When I awoke, it was already daytime, Saturday, 31 July 1993. I realized that I was near Risovac. I saw that people were walking normally and that the Muslims had not occupied the village. I came to the village on Saturday, 31 July 1993, they tell me at around 10:00 a.m. I fell at the first house. I could no longer walk nor talk.

I give this statement voluntarily and responsibly. I verify its authenticity and truthfulness with my signature on every page.

Risovac, 1 August 1993

Statement Given By:
Nedeljko Ripic

Statement Taken By:
Ante Damjanovic

/...

TESTIMONY OF KATE (FATHER PETAR) SOLDO

My name is Kate (father Petar) Soldo. I was born on October 18, 1937 in Doljani, County of Jablanica. I am a Croat by nationality. I am a housewife, married and have four children.

With respect to the events in which I participated I give the following:

STATEMENT

On Wednesday, July 28, 1993, about 10 am, when the shooting from the direction of Borovac where Croats held their positions started, I was at home in Kosna Luka, a hamlet in Doljani. When the shooting intensified my husband said: "We have to leave." I said we will not, but my husband insisted, so that we had to go. I was with my husband Ilija, my sons Pero (born in 1967), Ivan (born 1969), Jure (born 1970) and Marinko (born 1973). There were some soldiers with us whose names I do not recall, except for Andjelko Maric, Ivan Topic, Slavko Vrlic, Nedjo Soldo (civilian, born in 1933), Zeljko Miskic, Mato Bitos, Jela Soldo (my sister-in-law, born 1937), Anica Ripic (born 1927).

We went towards Vrtlenica which is a part of the mountain Cvrsnica. We arrived to the mountain village, Stipica Staje, after a difficult trip, without water, during which we climbed for 8 hours. We arrived there about 6 pm. While leaving the village, we heard shouting from speaker phones coming from three sides. They constantly shouted "Allahu Egber" and other words unknown to me. When we entered the canyon near Stipica Staje, from both sides of the narrow canyon, they shouted "Get on the ground, you are surrounded." We all got on the ground the same moment, after which they started to shoot at as with machine guns. It lasted for 2 to 3 minutes. People were screaming for help. The shooting stopped and they shouted: "Surrender." None of our soldiers had a chance to fire a single bullet. I was hit in my elbow in two places. People were screaming for help. Soon thereafter, the members of MOS came. They all wore olive green uniforms and scarves on their heads. Three of them came from one side while five to six came from the other. My sister-in-law, Jela, who worked in Jablanica, in the restaurant "Cvrsnica" whispered to me: "They are from Jablanica." Only me, my sister-in-law, Jela, my husband, Ilija and a soldier, Zeljko Miskic, got up. All others remained on the ground, because they were either seriously wounded or already dead. One of the members of the MOS asked as he was approaching us: "Is that you, Miskic?" Miskic responded: "Yes, that is me."

They took him away separately. They took three of us to a small room. I did not dare to turn to see what happened to my sons and others and who was alive or dead. They searched my husband in front of the small room. They found only money, approximately DM 1,000 as my husband worked in Germany. They took it. They told him: "You are giving this for the B-H Army." My husband did not say anything. Thereafter, they put us in the small room where we found a Croat soldier, Ilija Raic from Jablanica. He was shot in the abdomen and could not move. They pushed us in without saying anything and they locked the room. It was around 7:00 pm. No one came nor did we hear anything that night. There were steel bars on the window. The wounded soldier was treated. He called the Muslims to bring water. He

called them by names: Adif, Prpa. We asked him who were these people. He said these were the Muslims who captured us. Terrified, we were moaning on the floor. Next morning, around 7:00 am, shooting started and lasted for about 10 to 15 minutes. We did not know what was happening outside. Then, everything became silent. We did not dare to do anything thinking that they were outside. That is how the day of July 29, 1993 went by. We did not have anything to eat and we had about two liters of water. I forgot to say that they asked us whether we were hungry when we entered the small room. I said that we were both hungry and thirsty. "You have water," he said. "When your civilians left our village, no one touched them," I said. "Look what you are doing to us." "Shut up and get in" he said. As soon as it became dark my husband found pliers and tried to break the steel bars on the window. With a lot of trouble, trying not to make any noise, after an hour, he succeeded in breaking the steel bars. My husband got out first. The wounded soldier asked us to take him with us, too, but that was impossible because he could not move. We promised him we would send help immediately. Thereafter, with a lot of trouble, because of the steel which my husband could not completely break, I and my husband's sister got out. Across this one meadow, we reached the woods. We were too afraid to go to see what happened with the other people who were with us in the group. We walked all night long without knowing where we were going. At dawn, we continued to walk without knowing the terrain. Only sometime on Friday, July 30, 1993 about 1:30 pm we arrived at Risovac, a village located 20-25 km from ours. My husband told people there to go get the wounded [soldier, Ilija Rajic] in Stipica Meadow. When that wounded, Ilija Raic came he told me that my two sons, Pero and Ivan were killed. I do not yet know anything about Jura. Here, I found my fourth son, Marinko. Today, however, I know that on the Stipica Meadow there are 18 massacred bodies which have not as yet been identified.

With responsibility and under own volition I give this testimony. By signing every page hereof I confirm the authenticity and accuracy of this testimony.

Risovac, August 1, 1993

Testimony given by Kate Soldo

Testimony taken by Ante Damjanovic

During the giving of this testimony, Jela Soldo, sister of Ilija Soldo, Kate's husband was also present. By signing hereof, she confirms the accuracy of the testimony of Kate Soldo.

The addendum to the testimony signed by Jela Soldo.

The testimony taken by Ante Damjanovic.

Marko Rodos, MD
Born on September 27, 1963 in Seonica Tomislavgrad
Occupation: Assistant at the Medical School in Zagreb
Address: Hrgovici 38, 41000 Zagreb, tel: 41-564-976

TESTIMONY

On August 1, 1993, I arrived at village of Risovac, County of Jablanica, because I had heard of the killing of civilians and massacres of soldiers.

We found three witnesses in the village of Risovac who told us what happened to them on their way here after they escaped Doljani during the Muslim attack on July 28, 1993. Because they told us that they stopped in Stipica Meadow (in the topographic maps marked as Stipcica Livade) and that many of them were killed and massacred, we went there.

On the meadow we immediately found three corpses, one of them was a civilian, two were soldiers. On the one of the soldiers, there was a woman's black stocking hanging from his back which was tied to his belt. In the front, on the other end of the stocking I saw only a piece of the bomb which was hanging in the front of the body. The soldiers explained that the fuse was taken out of the bomb so that with a movement of the body the bomb would explode.

Fifteen meters away from these corpses, there was a group of six corpses, three of whom were civilians. Again, we could not touch the bodies because the soldiers explained that the bodies were wired to the mine and that they could not deactivate it because they were not experts at it. Three meters away from this group of corpses lay one killed soldier, his pants half down and one could see that his genitals were cut. Half of his penis was missing and also a part of his scrotum.

Ten meters away, between two bushes, we found another body of a soldier. On this body we saw that his eyes were gouged out. Since Marinko Soldo, a boy who was with us, thought that this was his brother but he was not sure because of the victim's face was deformed, we took out of his pocket his identification card which was sticking out and determined that he was Marinko Zelenika. Two meters away from Marinko Zelenika, there was a body of Miljenko Gagre (identified by the boy, Marinko Soldo). Gagro's legs were broken and there were signs of torture all over his body.

Twenty meters away from the first group of bodies (6) we found under a pine tree 5 bodies of killed and massacred soldiers. The boy, Marinko Soldo, identified his second brother. In the first group of corpses, Marinko Soldo recognized his first brother, who was a civilian. No one present could identify the other soldiers.

Fifty meters away, we found two corpses which were lying by the road. A group of soldiers who were there told us that there were four more corpses in the woods. We went looking for them but they were unable to show us the exact location.

Since night approached we had to return so that we were not able to find the remaining four corpses.

By signing every page hereof, I confirm that I wrote by hand this testimony and that I am prepared to testify to its accuracy.

Marko Rados, MD

/...

FATHER VLADO KOSTROMAN
Born on May 6, 1939
Priest, pastor in Doljani
Address: Rectory in Doljani
Present address: The home in Masna Luka (at Father Petar Kvesic)

TESTIMONY

On Wednesday, July 28, 1993 in the morning about 7:30 am the cook woke me up and she said that Marko from Siroki Brijeg was killed because he came across a mine while driving the workers. I went to the basement where there was a hospital and I saw his body which was all blackened. The nurse uncovered his arm. Marko was taken by an ambulance; the driver's name is Mato Rosim. He went with Alojz Rodos. Soon thereafter, the shooting started. First it was heard from the direction of the base. I did not react to that shooting because I thought that someone was shooting without a reason. I noticed that some other soldiers were going down because the shooting did not stop. I went to my garden and watched. I think it was around 10 am. A few of our soldiers who were in the old rectory took their guns and went towards the place were the shooting was coming from. I thought it was a terrorist attack and that it was not anything serious.

However, soon thereafter, the shooting started from the rock which we call the Cross above Sovancevica. We knew that the rock is on a very important location because from it one could shoot at both villages, Sovancevici and Orlovac. Then, I hid behind the house. Soon thereafter, two wounded arrived. Unfortunately, the nurse was no longer here, because she went to look for her child and never returned. Then I heard strong detonations and shooting in Krkaci and I realized that this was a real attack. I entered the office, I took the parish records, one bag and the key to the car. In the meantime something dull and hard hit the house and plaster and paint fell all over the house. I ran downstairs to the wounded and to the children and told them that it was no longer safe there. I ran to the garage above the church. I started the car, put records in it and told the cook to come along. We went from Orlovac to Sovici. I picked up another woman (Snjezana Klepac, [formerly known as] Ramza Sandzo but married a catholic, Ivan Klepac, and changed her name). Fifty meter away I pick up Milisava (an orthodox, married to Franjo Cavar). Allegedly, Milisava was the chief cook at the Holiday Inn in Sarajevo. She fled Sarajevo and settled in Doljani. After 400 to 500 meters I got on the main road. On the left side in the bush I noticed a man without a hat in a black pullover and I think there were two more men with him. I yelled "get down" and stepped on the gas. I heard the machine gun, the car was hit and I felt pain in my leg. A little bit further on I heard another machine gun but this time the car was not hit. Milisava was lightly wounded in her rear and Snjezana was hit in her rear. 1500 meters farther I saw the soldiers, I stopped the car and told them where there was fighting. Thereafter, I proceeded to Tomislavgrad to bring the wounded women to the hospital.

By signing each page hereof, I confirm that I gave this testimony under my own volition and that I am prepared to testify to its accuracy.

NOTE:

When I was still in the rectory, I saw some civilians coming down the road and I saw some soldiers hiding around them. They were using the civilians as a human shield. Then I saw that houses were on fire in Krkaci.

/...

My name is Blaz Juric. I was born on January 18, 1970 in Mostar. I am a Croat by nationality. My father's name is Jakov, mother's name is Slavka. By training I am a mechanical engineer. I am married, a father of one son. My former address is Pere Bilica 50a, Jablanica. Presently, my family is in Mostar. I am a member of the HVO.

With respect to the events that I witnessed I give the following:

STATEMENT

On Wednesday, July 28, 1993 I was in Kosna Luka on the front line towards Jablanica. At 10:25 I was getting ready to bring water and food to the positions. While I was getting ready, Mladen L. tried to telephone our base in Doljani without success. However, he overheard a conversation that something was happening and that someone stepped on a mine. Before he hung up, Mate B., the commander of PZO, came in, bleeding. He told us how he saw four soldiers by the saw-mill (by the Muslim cemetery). He asked them what the shooting was about. They did not know. These soldiers did not wear any insignia. When he started the car, they started shooting at him. He came, bleeding, to tell us about what was happening in Doljani and that was that there was an all out attack on Doljani where there was a civilian population and a very small number of HVO soldiers, who resisted but could not do much, because Doljani was attacked by a big number of MOS members. There were more than 100 "Zuka's commandos". They attacked from four sides: the fiercest attack was on the hamlets of Krkaci and Stupari from Pomen and Pisivir.

I and the other soldiers in Kosna Luka started to retreat towards Matokitu. The following stayed in Kosna Luka: Mate B., Zeljko B., Marinko and Ljubomir B. (brothers), Zvonko P., Zeljko M., Ivan T., Slavko V. They were all massacred. I saw their bodies yesterday, July 31, 1993 at Stipica Meadow. Their eyes were taken out, ears cut, stomachs open. The three brothers were also killed: Ivica, Pero and the third one whose name I do no know. Their last name is Soldo and they lived in Doljani. Their bodies are also at Stipica Meadow. The total number of bodies at Stipica Meadow is 24. They were all massacred.

In addition to the above mentioned, there were bodies of the residents, civilians from Doljani. There were women and I believe one child. I could not look carefully because it made me sick. I and my two combatants were retreating towards Risovac, through the rocks, across Strop (mountain) and we went through Muslim positions. At one point we came to the stables at Stipica Meadow because we knew there was water there. But we did not drink water because we saw a lit candle and we did not know whether they were HVO or Muslim forces, which ultimately saved us, because it turned out that they were Muslims. The above mentioned were killed here at Stipica Meadow became they probably came to get water and they thought that those soldiers were the HVO soldiers. We came to Stipica Meadow around midnight and because it was night, we saw only the lit candle and some soldiers but we could not recognize the insignia. We went left to Vilinac (mountain). Here, we rested a little. At dawn we went further to Risovac. We were wandering, we did not walk on the road, and the terrain was quite unaccessible. On Thursday, July 29, 1993 about 2:00 pm we decided to attack a barn in Vitlenica, whoever was in there, became we could not last without water any longer. When we started to attack the barn, a white Lada car, with Mostar plates passed by which we stopped.

We stopped an HVO vehicle. They were our soldiers. We drank all the water we found for our soldiers on the ground. That is how we survived. All this could be confirmed by my combatants who went thorough all this with me: J.K., L.K., D.R., S.S., G.S., D.K., J.Z., D.K., P.K., I.A., T.T. and three more whose names I cannot recall now. They could confirm all what I have said so far, except for the massacred bodies on Stipica Meadow because I went yesterday to see those massacred. I.R. and some soldiers from Siroki Brijeg went to see it yesterday.

This statement I give under my own volition and under no duress and by signing each page hereof I confirm its authenticity.

In Sovici, August 1, 1993.

Statement Given By: Blaz Juric

Statement Taken By: Vera Cubela, psychologist

II. LIST OF PERSONS MISSING FROM THE VILLAGE OF DOLJANI

REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
HRVATSKA ZAJEDNICA HERCEG BOSNA
HRVATSKO VIJEĆE OBRANE

County
OPĆINA JABLANICA
Broj:2505/93
Doljani:08.08.1993.g.

Civilians from Doljani considered missing.

PREDMET:Spisak civila iz Doljana koji se vode kao nestali.-

1.Žerić Mire
2.Žerić Adrijana-dijete
3.Žerić Davor - dijete
4.Žerić Zoran - dijete
5.Žerić Andrije
6.Žerić Slave
7.Žerić Andje
8.Žerić Ivana
9.Žerić Ankice
10.Zelenika Andje
11.Zelenika Vladimir-dijete
12.Zelenika Miro-dijete
13.Zelenika Mario-dijete
14.Zelenika Anice
15.Zelenika Miroslava
16.Zelenika Ane
17.Zelenika Tomislav-dijete
18.Zelenika Stipe-dijete
19.Zelenika Vesne
20.Zelenika Dijana-dijete
21.Lebo Jure
22.Lebo Andje
23.Lebo Marice
24.Lebo Ivana-dijete
25.Šitum Kate
26.Šitum Marinko
27.Šitum Ane
28.Šitum Branko-dijete
29.Šitum Drago
30.Šitum Danice
31.Šitum Ivan-dijete
32.Šitum Dragana-dijete
33.Šitum Marice
34.Šitum Antonija-dijete
35.Šitum Zorice-dijete
36.Šitum Matej-dijete
37.Šitum J.Ruže
38.Šitum A.Ruže
39.Šitum Mare
40.Šitum Darko-dijete
41.Šitum Goran-dijete
42.Šitum Anice
43.Tutiš Jure
44.Tutiš Ruže
45.Lucević Šimun
46.Lucević Ankice
47.Kovačević Nede
48.Kovačević Danko-dijete
49.Kovačević Anice
50.Stipanović Mande
51.Biloš Štefice
52.Miličević Ljilje
53.Miličević Jurica-dijete
54.Miličević Marijana-dijete
55.Miličević Monika-dijete
56.Miličević Kate
57.Miličević Vesne
58.Miličević Silvana-dijete
59.Miličević Katarina-dijete
60.Miličević Danice
61.Miličević Danijela-dijete
62.Miličević Mario-dijete
63.Miličević Slavice
64.Groznica Mare

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REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
HRVATSKA ZAJEDNICA HERCEG BOSNA
HRVATSKO VIJEĆE OBRANE

65.Miličević Kate
66.Miličević M.Ivan-dijete
67.Miličević ~~Đurđe~~ Ana
~~68~~.Miličević ~~Ante~~ Marko-dijete
69.Miličević Kristina-dijete
70.Miličević Monika-dijete
71.Miličević Tina-dijete
72.Miličević Mare
73.Miličević Željka-dijete
74.Miličević Vere-dijete
75.Miličević Ruže
76.Miličević Ante-dijete
77.Miličević Marinko-dijete
78.Miličević Pero-dijete
79.Miličević Ivan-dijete
80.Miličević Damir-dijete
81.Miličević Dijana-dijete
82.Miličević Anice
83.Miličević Jozo
84.Miličević Anice
85.Zelenika Kate
86.Zelenika Pero
87.Zelenika Jele
88.Zelenika Nede
89.Zelenika Ruže
90.Zelenika Marice
91.Ripić Marije
92.Rotim Gorana-dijete
93.Rotim Ljube
94.Rotim Denice
95.Rotim Mario-dijete
96.Rotim Ivona-dijete
97.Rotim Anice
98.Rotim Olivera
99.Rotim Željana-dijete
100.Romljek Anice
101.Romljek Ivan
102.Romljek Andrije
103.Romljek Anice
104.Jurić Ruže
105.Matić Luce
106.Ćavar Miro
107.Ivanko Ivice
108.Ivanko Anice
109.Ivanko Jele
110.Ivanko Kate
111.Ivanko Kate
112.Ivanko Ive
113.Ivanko Denice
114.Klepica Ive
115.Klepica Kate
116.Klepica Gordana-dijete
117.Klepica Antonija-dijete
118.Klepica Felke
119.Soldo Ive
120.Soldo Kate
121.Stipanović Zorke
122.Stipanović Andrije
123.Stipanović Pave
124.Tutiš Kate
125.Tutiš Ruže
126.Tutiš Zdravke
127.Tutiš Ivan-dijete
128.Tutiš Andje
129.Tutiš Andjelke
130.Tutiš Nevenke
131.Tutiš Vedrana-dijete
132.Tutiš Igor-dijete
133.Marijanović Mare
134.Marijanović Ivana-dijete Silvije

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REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
HRVATSKA ZAJEDNICA HERCEG BOSNA
HRVATSKO VIJEĆE OBRANE

135.Marijanović Mato
136.Marijanović Luca
137.Marijanović Martina-dijete
138.Marijanović Šima
139.Marijanović Ruže
140.Marijanović Slavka
141.Marijanović Luca
142.Marijanović David-dijete
143.Marijanović Ana - Dijete
144.Marijanović dijete
145.Jurić Ilijana
146.Jurić M Magdalena-dijete
147.Jurić Gabrijela-dijete
148.Jurić Karlo
149.Jurić Anđja
150.Jurić Željka-dijete
151.Jurić Mirjana-dijete
152.Jurić Danijela-dijete
153.Jurić Ivan-dijete
154.Marić Mare
155.Marić Stipe
156.Čolić Pere
157.Čolić Ruže
158.Rajč Ruže
159.Ripić Martin
160.Nikolić Ruže
161.Nikolić Antonija-dijete
162.Nikolić Milan -dijete
162.Nikolić Danijel -dijete
163.Brederić Marijan
164.Jurić Andrija
165.Brederić Ruže
166.Matić Kate
167.Stipanović Jaja
168.Stipanović Stanko
169.Stipanović Kate
170.Stipanović Marija-dijete
171.Stipanović Mirjana-dijete
172.Stipanović Luca
173.Stipanović Nikola
174.Stipanović Kate
175 Nikolić Leo - dijete
176 Glavan Mara
177. Glavan Darko - dijete
178. Rotim Kata
179. Rotim Marija - dijete

REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
HRVATSKA ZAJEDNICA HERCEG-BOSNA
JABLANICA
UREĐ OPĆE UPRAVE
HRVATSKO VIJEĆE OBRANE JABLANICA

Predsjednik HVO

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REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
HRVATSKA ZAJEDNICA HERCEG BOSNA
HRVATSKO VIJEĆE OBRANE

OPĆINA JABLANICA
Broj:250/93
Doljani,08.08.1993.g.

HVO members considered missing
PREDMET:Pripadnici HVO koji se vode kao nestali.-

1.Zelenika	Mario	Doljani Jablanica
2.Zelenika	Dragan	- II -
3.Lebo	Mato	- II -
4.Miličević	M.Jure	- II -
5.Miličević	A.Ivan	- II -
6.Miličević	Andrija	- II -
7.Miličević	Mariako	- II -
8.Miličević	Ivan	- II -
9.Zelenika	Stipo (Pere)	- II -
1c.Stipanović	Miroslav	- II -
11.Tutiš	Stipo	- II -
12.Marijanović	Jozo	- II -
13.Brodarić	Stipo	- II -
14.Stipanović	Ilija	- II -
15.Zekić	Marko	Glogošnica Jablanica
16.Šušek	Zdenko	Široki brijeg
17.Šušek	Mario	- II -
18.Milijan	Zeljko	- II -
19.Čerkez	Ivan	- II -

REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
UPRAVA OPCE UPRAVE
HRVATSKO VIJECE OBRANE JABLANICA

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III. REPORT BY THE CROATIAN DEFENCE COUNCIL OF KONJIC COUNTY CONCERNING THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY CERTAIN MUSLIM POLITICAL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS FOR THE "ETHNIC CLEANSING" OF KONJIC COUNTY OF CROATS

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Croatian Community of Herzeg Bosnia
Croatian Defense Council

KONJIC

Ljubuski, August 1993

An examination of genocidal acts committed by Muslims against Croats in Konjic County between March 1993 and July 1993

On March 20, 1993 a meeting of Muslim military leaders from the area of the Counties of Jablanica, Konjic and Hadzici was held during which, following the order of Arif Pasalic, the commander of the VI Corps of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina, they formulated a general plan concerning an attack on the Croats of Jablanica and Konjic Counties. This plan . . . was known to Muslim military and political leaders, including Alija Izetbegovic who at the time was in New York.

The next day, March 21, the then-president of the Military Presidency of Konjic County (an organ consisting exclusively of Muslims formed with the intent to be the governing body of all nationalities living in the territory of the County) prohibited all access . . . of representatives of the Croat people to the local radio station, which was memorialized in a written decree sent to Vesna Bektasevic, the general editor of the radio station (according to our information, Vesna Bektasevic has been removed from this function as she is not a Muslim). . . .

One day before, in the Croat village of Kostajnica, the Muslims Ismet Gabela and Sakib Boloban threw a hand grenade from their vehicle at three Croat girls injuring Katica Sagolj. On the same day in Konjic, the car of Goran Blazevic was destroyed by a bomb.

On March 23 the Muslim commander Hasan Hakalovic . . . issued an order which stated : "All Croats are to be disarmed, and those who refuse are to be killed!" On that date, an attack took place against the Croat village of Orliste (located in the area of the Neretva River valley), the village was burned, even though no one in the village resisted, and the following were brutally killed:

1. Ivan Kostic, born 1907, killed in his house;

2. Andja Kostic, born 1923, killed in her house; . . . She had been invalid for the last eight (8) years of her life;

/...

3. Branko Kostic, born 1937, killed with rifle shots to his head and back; and

4. Janja Kostic, born 1913, killed underneath the stable. Both the stable and the livestock in it were burned.

Scenes from this village as well as scenes of those killed appeared on HTV [Croatian TV] . . . .

On the same date, the Muslim army, according to the testimony of Jele Raic published in the paper of the HVO of Konjic . . . , killed in cold-blood an imprisoned and unarmed HVO soldier, Zvonko Djopo, and injured her as well. This killing . . . was committed by her neighbor Sejdo Hakalovic. In the afternoon hours, the ambulance driver Dragan Vujicevic was killed with a bullet fired into his back while he was trying to convince his Muslim neighbors to free the imprisoned medical doctor Mladen Krezic. . . .

Several meetings were held in an attempt to set up a ceasefire, but the Muslim military commanders, Hasan Hakalovic and Esad Ramic with Dr. Safet Cibo did everything possible to force the ceasefire to collapse. At one point, Hakalovic even stated in front of Zdravko Sagolje, Zvonko Barun and Marin Zadric that he would continue his operations and that he will defeat the Ustashe (i.e., the Croats), level Kiseljak and all other Ustashe nests and that no one will stop them.

In the early morning of April 14, the Muslim Army attacked the village of Buscak during which three Croats were killed. According to eyewitness testimony found in the Center for Human Rights [located in Medjugorje], one of those killed, Miroslav Majic, was tricked into going to his neighbor's house, a Muslim, the night before the attack for coffee where Majic was killed. Majic's skull was crushed, his brain scattered, with a knife the letter "U" [the Ustashe symbol] was carved on his forehead, while his body showed clear signs of beating, with many wounds in the area of the stomach. . . .

On April 16 forces under the command of Zulfikar Ali Spage - Zuka, Hasan Hakalovic and Seid Padalovic committed a massacre of 15 civilians and 7 imprisoned members of the HVO. This crime was committed by: Muharem Mravovic, known as Mrav, Sejdo Hakalovic, Zejnil Gostevcic, Sanela Variscic and Sabic (a woman whose personal name is not known).

The following civilians were killed as a result of this massacre:

Tomo (Andrije) Drljo, born 1926; Andrija (Ilije) Drljo, born 1947; Franjo (Ilije) Drljo, born 1942; Kate (Ivan)

Drljo, born 1937; Kate (Mice) Drljo, born 1918; Ivan (Pere) Drljo, born 1939; Branko (Andrije) Mlikota, born 1925; Cmiljo (Mirka) Kreso, born 1940; Celimir (Andrija) Kreso, born 1934; Ivica (Jure) Kreso, born 1935; Ilija (Ante) Ivankovic, born 1926; Andja (Jure) Ivankovic, born 1936; Jure (Ante) Andjelic, born 1926; and Stipo Mandic, about 70 years old.

The following soldiers were killed either by gunfire or knives:

Nedo (Marka) Kreso, born 1953; Pero (Cmiljka) Kreso, born 1961; Stipe (Per) Ljubic, born 1961; Mile (Stipe) Mandic, born 1961; Zdravko (Ivana) Drljo, born 1963; Zeljko (Slavka) Blazevic, born 1965; and Ivo (Andrije) Drljo, born 1971.

. . .

During this incident, even mothers holding children were fired upon, causing the following [children] to be injured:

Mario (Rade) Sagolj, born 1990; Arijana (Pere) Kreso, born 1983; and Andjelka (Vinka) Sagolj, born 1969.

During the course of May, Muslim forces under the command of Zulfikara Ali Sapge - Zuka, which also contained, according to eyewitnesses . . ., mujahedin, Arabs, killed three civilians after using them as human shields in burning down Croat houses.

According to the testimonies of many witness, which are found in the Center for Human Rights, the following were killed:

Ivan (Pere) Stanic, born 1935, both hands cut off, his neck cut, and shot by a rifle; Stoja (Marka) Kozul, born 1935; and Ana (Vinka) Kozul, born 1929.

In the village of Mrkosovice the forces of Hasan Hakalovic executed Cvitan Knezevisa (about 60 years old) and Ilija Ilic (about 75 years old).

During May, above the town of Konjic, in the village of Zaslivlje, forces under the command of Fikret Prevljaka massacred, cutting off ears and noses, Zlatka Trlin, Joze Brvenik, and Ante Banovic. Testimony regarding this incident is also found in the Center for Human Rights.

In the town of Konjic, according to the statements of witness which are in the possession of the Center for Human Rights, terror reigned over Croats as it did under the Fascists. Croat property was looted, Croat houses burned, and Croats were marched off to prison. Approximately 500 soldiers and 400 Croat civilians are in Muslim prisons while over 3,000 Croats in the

town and outlying villages are under house arrest. Those in prison have been forced to give blood a number of times, which has been confirmed by the International Red Cross. Blood has also been forcibly taken from the medical doctor Zvonko Juric.

With respect to individual killings and physical and mental mistreatment many testimonies of witnesses exist which are available to the public. I note specifically, however, the incident concerning three Catholic priests from Konjic as well as the category of prisoners known as "political prisoners." The later consist of the political leader of the Croat people in the HDZ [Croatian Democratic Union] as well as the officers of the HVO. I also call attention to those testimonies which speak of using Croats for carrying out military projects and forcibly using them as shields during military operations (Vrci, Radesine, Zlatar, Budisnja Ravan).

I use this occasion to also mention the text of demands made by the HVO of Konjic and the "Herceg Stjepan" Brigade sent on June 19 to all international organizations and to the following representatives found near the village of Kostajnica: the EC monitor (Mr. Klaus), the representative of the UNHCR (Ms. Rita Reddi), and the military observer (Major Couppe). From this one can see the real attempts undertaken by the HVO to solve all problems concerning the upholding of the provisions of the Geneva Convention. In any case, the individual representatives of each of the named organizations are witnesses to the refusal of the Muslim side to conclude its side of the bargain concerning the exchange of prisoners, the constructive exertions of the representatives of the "Herceg Stjepan" Brigade, as well as the attacks of the Muslim army on civilian targets (Major Couppe was present in the village of Kostajnica when the hospital came under fire and burned as well as when the same village was under fire for a four hour period in which only civilian targets were hit).

The role of the Spanish Battalion in UNPROFOR must be placed in a negative context. Specifically, these forces never did anything to bury the dead in Trusini, they did not even attempt to enter Croat villages which had been abandoned in order to prevent their sacking. At the same time they transported Muslim wounded while wounded soldiers of the HVO were carried by foot for up to fifteen hours over mountain trails because UNPROFOR never wanted to evacuate [them]. The International Red Cross has never even attempted to go into any Croat villages - only having visited the prison in Konjic, which, in our opinion, was only done so that they could claim that they had done something.

According to the conventions of the United Nations regarding war crimes and crimes against humanity, including genocide, genocide occurs when:

1. Members of a group are killed;
2. Members of a group suffer serious physical or mental harm; and
3. Members of a group are intentionally subjected to living conditions intended to completely or partially destroy the group.

Taking into account the cited provisions as well as the facts set forth above, one can say that the entire are of Konjic County is the scene of genocide committed against the Croats . . . . This claim is based on the following:

1. Approximately 50 villages populated by Croats have been completely or partially sacked and looted with the intent to forcibly relocate all Croats to other areas outside the area of this County.

2. In eight villages (Buscak, Orliste, Trusin, Mrkosovica, Zaslivlja, Vrci, Podorasac and Dubravica) as well as in Konjic itself massacres against Croats have taken place.

3. Civilians as well as imprisoned soldiers are killed, used as human shields, and forced to work on military projects and to donate blood. They are also subject to various other types of physical and mental mistreatment.

   They are subject to criminal prosecution for allegedly organizing and participating in an armed rebellion against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4. 2,000 HVO soldiers were found in the "Herceg Stjepan" Brigade, which is responsible for the areas of Konjic and Jablanica. At the same time, three Muslim brigades, with 7,000 soldiers, were found in this area. During the course of the war, Muslim forces numbering between 5,000 to 6,000 soldiers came to the area, including the following ultra-extremist groups: Zuka's forces, the Black Swans, the Handzar Division from Kosovo, the Hrasnicka Brigade, several hundred mujahedin from Arab states, and forces sent from Pazaric, Travnik, Zenica and Gornji Vakuf.

   It is illusory to think that such a small force of HVO members (and UN observers in this area can confirm that no HVO forces were in the area other than the members of the "Herceg Stjepan" Brigade) would undertake to attack [Muslim forces]. The truth is completely different.

5. The following villages have been "ethnically cleansed" [of Croats]:

Name	Total Population	Croats
Gostovici	430	205
Vratan Gora	276	271
Plavuzi	112	112
Pokojiste	200	151
Obrenovac	110	110
Mrkosovica	76	76
Luksija	155	130
Zaselak selo Jasenik	549	76
Prijeslop	166	100
Bare	232	138
Slavkovici	177	83
Gorani and Goransko Polje	580	284
Dobricevici	154	84
Visnjevica	303	127
Slokavoa Kula	228	112
Buscak	164	103
Trusin	277	166
Orliste	64	64
Sultici	197	84
Vrci	245	149
Ljesovina	101	101
Budisnja Ravan	188	188
Radesine	124	120
Kostajnica	422	420
Obri	274	240
Palanovo Brdo	74	68
Seonica	258	128
Dubravica	48	48
Ranjina	230	109
Ovcari	634	264
Galjevo	310	226
Repovica	195	162
Spiljani	602	133
Bijela	570	123
Podorasac	621	112
Glavaticevo	541	75
Celebici	1177	261
Orahovica	870	390
Pozetva	121	105
Tresnjevica	139	138
Bukovica	184	184
Crni Vrh	181	181
Konjic	11545	2566

6. Prisons have been established for Croats in: Konjic town, Seonici, Parsovici, Gornja Visnjevica, Ostrosac,

/...

Celebici, Podorodac, Tarcin and Krupa (the latter two are found on the territory of Hadzici County) where there are approximately 500 soldiers and 400 Croat civilians. The remainder of the population is under house arrest. Of the 11,748 Croats who lived in this area, around 8,000 have been forcibly expelled.

7. Catholic places of worship are attacked - churches have been destroyed and looted in Radesina, Celebic, Zitaca, and the town of Konjic while the fate of the churches in Kostajnica and Obri are unknown. Catholic clergy are arrested and mistreated. Church property is looted as is the property of Caritas, the Catholic humanitarian organization.

8. With respect to the provisions of the Geneva Convention concerning the wounded and sick, the Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilian persons during times of war, as well as the Geneva Convention concerning relations with war prisoners, [one finds] many examples of their violation and some of them have been set forth herein. All this is being done with the intent to expel the Croats from Konjic County.

The individuals responsible for this are:

1. Alija Izetbegovic - he was aware of the plan of attack against the Croats and approved of it.

2. Arif Pasalic - commander of the VI Corps of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina - issued the order to attack the Croats.

3. Dr. Safet Cibo - forcibly took over, under the orders of Alija Izetbegovic, the government of the Counties of Konjic and Jablanica and with the help of a troika of members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Nijaz Skenderagic, Avdo Hebib, Avdo Grebo) and was officially named head of the Counties. Throughout this whole period he hindered the exchange of prisoners, and even personally engaged in arresting certain individuals such as Katica Livaj and her 11-month old son Augustin who were subsequently turned over to Zuka's forces who used them as human shields for an attack on Croats in the village of Vrce. He is the main ideologue and organizer of genocide against the Croats.

4. Zulfikar Ali Spago - Zuka and Hasan Hakalovic - commanders of forces which committed massacres in the

villages of Orliste, Buscak, Trusin, Mrkosovica, Vrci, and Podordav.

5. Midhat Cerovaci and Esad Ramic, commanders of forces which committed massacres in the town of Konjic, Podorasac, and Dubravica. There are witnesses to Ramic's command which stated: "Kill the civilians and the soldiers."

6. Jusuf Hadzajlija - known as the "Khomeine"; the ideologue and provacateur of "ethnic cleansing" in the Neretva River Valley.

7. Jasmin Gusak - chief of the public security station in Konjic and a participant in "ethnically cleansing" the County first of Serbs, an organizer of the criminal takeover of Serb property and one of the organizers and provocateurs of genocide against Croats.

8. Midhat Pirkic - a former drug addict and a commander of various forces which killed Croats in the general area of Konjic.

9. Miralem Duracic - a commander of a group of looters which looted Croat property in Konjic and which also expelled and physically mistreated Croats and burned certain Croat houses.

10. Dr. Ahmed Jusufbegovic - one of the ideologues of Islamic fundamentalism in Konjic County and a man who commands all strings from the shadows and one who has ordered the forcible donations of blood by Croats.

    Emir Kovscic is the executioner of the forcible donation of blood by Croats.

11. Fikret Prevljak - commander of the Hrasnica forces which committed a massacre in Zaslivlja, which desecrated the churches in Celebici and Radesina and which looted houses and mistreated Croats in these two villages.

12. Ismet Mehic, a jurist of the Military Court, Hasan Kasic, investigator of the Court, and Edo Zilic, warden of the prison [in Konjic], are responsible for the imprisonment of individuals contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, the physical and mental mistreatment of those imprisoned, and the forcible donation of blood, while Edo Zilic also individually participated in torturing prisoners.

13. Seid Padalevic, Seid Hakalovic, Muharem Mravovic - Mrav, Zejnil Gostevcic, Sanela Variscic and Sabic (a woman whose personal name is unknown but whose nickname is "Lola") - committed crimes [discussed above] in the village of Trusin.

All these claims are supported by statements of surviving witnesses, parts of which have been already placed in the public eye, and sent to international organizations and relevant judicial and prosecutorial bodies. In that respect, I am, based on my duties, empowered to provide information and in cooperation with responsible officials provide additional assistance in providing documentation.

PRESIDENT OF THE OFFICE
OF SOCIAL WORKS
HVO KONJIC

S/

[SEAL]

MARIN ZADRIC
Jurist

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26618
22 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 12 of resolution 846 (1993) which was adopted by the Security Council on 22 June 1993.

2. Following the adoption of the resolution, and with the consent of the Security Council, Brigadier-General Romeo A. Dallaire (Canada) was appointed Chief Military Observer of UNOMUR (see S/26019 and S/26020).

3. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the resolution, consultations were undertaken with the Government of Uganda with a view to concluding a Status of Mission Agreement, which was finalized and entered into force on 16 August 1993. This opened the way to deployment of the advance party which arrived in the mission area on 18 August 1993.

4. I am pleased to report that UNOMUR is now fully deployed and that it has reached its authorized strength of 81 military observers. Eleven international civilian staff have also been deployed.

5. Within the first three weeks of its deployment, UNOMUR concluded a thorough reconnaissance of the Uganda/Rwanda border, set up a communication network and established its Headquarters and a Sector Headquarters in Kabale and a second Sector Headquarters in Kisoro. In accordance with the concept of operations set out in my report of 20 May (S/25810), the mission has also established observation posts at two major crossing sites on the Ugandan side of the border at Katuna and Cyanika. UNOMUR has also been monitoring the border through mobile patrols.

6. UNOMUR is preparing to establish additional observation posts at three secondary crossing sites and to enhance its operational capability with airborne coverage.

7. On 5 October, the Security Council adopted resolution 872 (1993), authorizing the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). The Council also approved the proposal that UNOMUR be integrated into UNAMIR. I am consulting the Government of Uganda on the modalities of this integration, on the understanding that it will be without prejudice to the mandate of UNOMIR as set out in resolution 846 (1993).

8. I should like to express my appreciation to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation and support it has provided to UNOMUR and for the assistance it has extended to the mission to enable it to discharge its mandate.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26619
24 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I should like to refer to Security Council resolution 847 (1993) of 30 June 1993 in which the Council approved the request for additional resources for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) contained in my report S/25777 of 15 May 1993.

I have been informed by the Government of Indonesia that it is willing to make available 25 military observers (UNMOs) in the context of the above-mentioned resolution. Indonesia, at this point, is not among the countries contributing troops or UNMOs to UNPROFOR. Subject to the concurrence of the Council, I shall inform the Government of Indonesia that its offer has been accepted.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-57810 (E) 241093

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26620
24 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 18 October 1993 (S/26619) concerning additional resources for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has been brought to the attention of the Council members. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Ronaldo Mota SARDENBERG
President of the Security Council

93-57816 (E) 241093

241093

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26621
24 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 806 (1993) of 5 February 1993, by which the Council extended the terms of reference of the Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) to include the capacity to take action to prevent or redress:

(a) Small-scale violations of the DMZ;

(b) Violations of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, for example by civilians or police; and

(c) Problems that might arise from the presence of Iraqi installations and Iraqi citizens and their assets in the DMZ on the Kuwaiti side of the newly demarcated boundary.

In the same resolution the Council requested me to plan and execute a phased deployment of three mechanized infantry battalions in order to carry out these tasks and to report to the Council on any step I intend to take in that regard.

As the Council is aware, in spite of the considerable effort made, it has not been possible for some time to identify a member State which was in position to provide a suitably equipped mechanized infantry battalion. Recently, Bangladesh, which already has contributed military observers to the Mission, has offered to provide an infantry battalion. Kuwait, on its part, has agreed to make the requisite equipment available. Kuwait has also undertaken to build the two camps for the infantry battalion.

Accordingly, I intend to accept the offer of Bangladesh and to expedite, in consultation with the two Governments, the deployment of the first elements of the contingent as soon as the facilities for accommodation and ordnance are ready.

I should be grateful to you if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-57822 (E) 241093

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26622
24 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 October 1993 (S/26621) concerning the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Ronaldo Mota SARDENBERG
President of the Security Council

93-57828 (E) 241093

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26623
23 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, and in my capacity as representative of the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, I would like to bring to your urgent attention, and through you to the members of the Security Council the alarming developments which have taken place in Burundi and have caused grave concern throughout Africa.

The Government of Egypt deeply regrets the acts of violence and the loss of life which have occurred as a result of the developments in Burundi and hope that every effort will be exerted to avoid the further deterioration of the situation.

It is the earnest hope of my Government that peace and security will be restored in Burundi as soon as possible to enable its people to live in a stable and democratic environment.

The Government of Egypt requests that the Security Council remain seized with the situation in Burundi and to follow closely the developments therein.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Permanent Representative of Egypt
and
Representative of the Current Chairman of the
Organization of African Unity

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26624
25 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to write to you in connection with the letter dated 10 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations, addressed to you (S/26561).

In that letter, the representative of Croatia put forward a series of unfounded and erroneous allegations.

He stated, inter alia, that the "Serbian insurgents in the United Nations protected areas (UNPAs)" ... "are still opposing the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions" ... and ... "the Vance plan" ... and that they "... remain a major threat to the security of the UNPROFOR forces".

Firstly, the Krajina Serbs are not insurgents. This is evident from the Vance plan, whose main goal is to protect the civilian population of Krajina pending a negotiated settlement among the parties to the conflict. They represent a part of a people that has lived in the area for centuries, whose vital interest is to protect itself from acts of genocide to which it has been exposed several times in recent history.

Secondly, the Krajina Serbs are not opposed to the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and the Vance plan. What they cannot accept, however, are certain parts of some Security Council resolutions that prejudge the political solution of Krajina's status, which is in direct contravention of the Vance plan. They have always expressed their readiness to settle the outstanding issues through negotiations on the basis of the Vance plan and the relevant Security Council resolutions. Ever since the signing of the Vance plan, it was Croatia that carried out ruthless attacks on the UNPAs, resulting in the killing of more than 300 Serbian civilians. Croatia even went as far as to openly attack the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) deployed in the UNPAs.

The unscrupulous conduct of Croatia and its flagrant and unpunished violation of the Security Council resolutions and other relevant documents of the United Nations, as well as of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations, have exceeded all bounds of tolerance. According to Security Council resolutions 802 (1993) and 847 (1993), Croatia was obliged to withdraw

its armed forces to the positions held before its aggression of 22 January 1993. Despite repeated requests by the Security Council, Croatia has simply ignored with impunity the decisions of this Council. In a clear attempt at deriding the authority of the Security Council, the Croatian forces launched a new attack on the UNPAs on 9 September 1993. Under the mounting pressure of the international community, Croatia finally withdrew its armed forces to the positions held before the aggression of 9 September 1993, leaving a trail of total destruction of Serbian villages. However, the Croatian army still occupies the territories seized following the aggression of 22 January 1993.

It is Croatia that opposes the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and the Vance plan. Renewed aggression of the Croatian army troops against the UNPAs and Croatia's continued militarization and the amassing of its troops on the borders with the UNPAs represent a major threat not only to the Serbian civilian population but also to the security of UNPROFOR forces deployed in the area. In such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that the Serbs in the UNPAs would be in a position to disarm completely, while Croatia continues with armed attacks and openly threatens to resolve the issue by military means.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that the Republic of Croatia must cease its armed attacks against the UNPAs and recognize that a just and lasting solution can be found only in direct negotiations between the representatives of Croatia and Krajina, within the framework of the Geneva Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, on the basis of the full implementation of the Vance plan by all parties.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.